

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR TERRIBLY HARASSED

Has 63 Men Killed and Over 200 Wounded, and is Nearly Exhausted—Relief at Hand—Conflicting Reports.

Washington, June 27.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department late this afternoon:

"The Foo, June 27.—Secretary Navy, Washington: Pekin force and ministers reported with Pekin relief expedition, entrenched eight miles from Tien Tsin."

Berlin, June 27.—The German consul at the Foo confirms the contents of the message from Vice Admiral Seymour which reached Tien Tsin Monday, saying he was then eight miles westward of that city, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days, and adds that the admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. This column left Tien Tsin during the morning of June 25, under Russian command.

NEWS IS ENCOURAGING.

London, June 27, 2:05 p. m.—The cable messages from the Far East today are so far conflicting in their tenor that almost any desired view of the situation is deducible therefrom. On the whole, however, news is encouraging and it is safe to assume that Vice Admiral Seymour and the delegations, whether together or separately will ultimately reach a place of safety.

Various reports locate the legationists at divers places, but it seems agreed that they are safely away from Pekin.

NEW CHINESE CAPITAL.

The latest Shanghai report says Prince Tuan, (the head of the Chinese foreign office, and father of the emperor), has sent the legationists to Sian Fu under escort and adds that Sian Fu will be the new capital in the event of Pekin being occupied by the international force. It is asserted, succeeded in getting a message into Tien Tsin Monday according to which he was then eight miles west of there, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days and had 63 killed and over 200 wounded. He did not mention the ministers or others from Pekin.

It is thought at Shanghai that now Tien Tsin is relieved, the combined international force will have no difficulty in reaching Pekin, though it is expected it will be found that all the foreigners have already left.

It is claimed that reports as to the damage done at Tien Tsin and the casualties among the foreign forces have been highly colored.

CHINESE AT SHANGHAI FRIGHTENED.

The exodus of Chinese from Shanghai is unabated. Every steamer is thronged and the authorities have been obliged to resort to the use of the fire hose to prevent the fugitives from overcrowding the vessels. The commander of the British first class cruiser Undaunted, which has landed large supplies of rifles and ammunition, and guns have been placed in position at commanding points with the result that the foreigners are confident they can protect their interests on the river and in the vicinity of the outposts are rapidly congregating.

RUSSIANS HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL.

According to a dispatch from New Chang the Russians there are barely able to cope with the situation. The Chinese, it appears, are burning all the railroad material, killing isolated Russians at every opportunity and destroying the coal mines.

CHINA THOUGHT FOREIGNERS BEGAN WAR.

Washington, June 27.—The Chinese minister called this morning to the secretary of state and communicated to him the contents of a dispatch which he had received from the Tsung Li Yamen at Pekin, dated on the 15th inst. The dispatch stated that the foreign ministers had before this date asked permission for the legation guards to enter the city, which permission had been granted; that they subsequently asked that these guards be reinforced, which the Chinese government was not disposed to permit. The dispatch then goes on to state that the consul general at Tien Tsin—supposed to be the French consul—had telegraphed the victory of Chi-Li; that the foreign admiral had demanded the surrender of the Taku forts, and that the foreign ministers were shortly to leave Pekin for Tien Tsin "with their guards."

THE BATTLE AT TIEN Tsin.

London, June 27.—A special dispatch from the Foo says:

"The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers and the Chinese soldiery, barring the road to Tien Tsin, opened at daybreak. One hundred and fifty Americans were among the second international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling and then the arsenal was attacked and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically over at noon."

"The keen friendly rivalry for the honor of first entering the city resulted in the Americans and British going in neck and neck, with the others close up."

EUROPEANS AT PEKIN ARE SAFE.

London, June 27, 3:38 p. m.—The British consul at Anoy telegraphs this morning that the Europeans at Pekin are reported to be safe.

GEN. CHAFFEE IS HASTENING WEST.

Washington, June 27.—Gen. Chaffee, who has been ordered to command the

American troops in China, left Washington at 10:40 o'clock today for San Francisco, accompanied by Lieutenant Harner, his aide. He is due at San Francisco at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and sails for Nagasaki on the transport Grant with the Sixth cavalry the same day.

CHINESE OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Washington, June 27.—The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, came to the relief of the situation this morning with a dispatch coming in a roundabout way from Pekin. The minister's news appears to have been anticipated unofficially so far as it relates to the departure of foreign ministers from Pekin. But the importance of his message lies in the fact that it is a week later in date than any official dispatch which has reached Europe or America since the break in the line of communication, June 12. The minister says the dispatch reached him from Pekin via Sian Fu, the capital city of Shan Tung province. The minister is firmly convinced of the accuracy of the statements contained in his message. Secretary Hay also was inclined to credit the dispatch and was pleased to find that it was corroborated by the dispatch of the French consul general in Shan Tung to his own government.

GEN CHAFFEE'S JOURNEY.

There were no other official dispatches in either the state or navy departments. The only other news of the morning was the departure of Gen. Chaffee, who had a final conference with Adjutant General Corbin and then started for San Francisco, with soldierly exactness allowing himself just one hour to cover interruptions in his schedule between Washington and the army transport at San Francisco.

M. Cambon called at the state department just in advance of the Chinese minister, but he had no advice from his own government respecting the Chinese question.

ONLY THE NINTH INFANTRY.

General MacArthur notified the adjutant-general this morning of the departure of the Ninth infantry for China. Despite all reports to the effect that at least three regiments would be placed at Gen. Chaffee's command, Acting Secretary McKeljohn and Adjutant General Corbin assert today in the most positive terms that the Ninth infantry are the only American troops ordered to service in China, and that while the Sixth cavalry is engaged in China in the event that they are needed, their present orders only carry them as far as Nagasaki. In the possible event of their being sent to China by the time of their arrival at Nagasaki, the Sixth cavalry will proceed to their original destination in the Philippines.

IN CHINA BY AUGUST.

It is expected that the transport Grant, with Gen. Chaffee on board, will arrive at Nagasaki about July 28, which would insure his arrival at Taku by the first of August.

FEARS FOR MINISTERS.

In well informed diplomatic circles, the news that the foreign ministers have left the combined international force is regarded with some apprehension. It is presumed, of course, that the escort is composed of imperial troops, but a feeling of uneasiness is induced by the fact that in the present case even the imperial troops are not absolutely to be trusted. Indications are abundant that they, too, are imbued with the anti-foreigner sentiment which has been rampant in the Boxers. While no fear is expressed that the personal safety of the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments is endangered, the intimant confidence that they may be held as hostages. If this should be true the troops accompanying them would be rather a guard than an escort.

REMINDER OF 1860.

It is pointed out that in 1860 in circumstances to those which obtain at present, the French minister was taken north from Pekin. He was actually held as a hostage.

"Diplomatic representatives of foreign governments have received, so far as known, little news of the situation in China. From what meager reports reached the various legations, it is seen the difficulty of obtaining accurate information is embarrassing all governments."

KILLED BY THE HEAT.

Two Fatalities in Chicago and Three in Pittsburg.

Chicago, June 27.—Two deaths were caused by excessive heat and humidity today. Antonio Shoggens dropped dead on the street and Oscar Boisen, overcome while sitting in a second story window, fell to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries.

The thermometer registered 89 degrees on the street and the humidity was almost at the saturation point. A heavy shower later in the afternoon afforded some relief.

Pittsburg, June 27.—Three deaths and several prostrations from heat were reported today. The dead were:

Wm. Woerner, 38, an iron worker, Mary Tierney, 60.

Samuel Bust and Robert Waddell, iron workers, are not expected to recover from the heat stroke they caught during the temperature this afternoon to 82 degrees.

Michigan Republicans.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 27.—Bliss workers were undoubtedly the most confident people among the delegates, politicians and spectators when the Republican State convention assembled at 11 o'clock. These engaged in pushing the gubernatorial candidacy of the Saginaw colonel seemed not only to have held their delegates together but it was conceded that their strategy in making combinations had proved more clever than the large and influential following of D. M. Ferry, of Detroit, or the crowd which had come in from Lansing and many western Michigan towns to boom the governor's candidacy of Secretary of State Stearns. It seems improbable that nominations will be reached today. The most will continue two days and perhaps longer.

The convention was called to order by Gerrit J. Diekmans, of Holland, chairman of the State central

committee. Hon. Daniel P. Markey, of Port Huron, was introduced as the temporary chairman.

Khedive is in London.

London, June 27.—The Khedive of Egypt arrived in London at noon, from Port Victoria, where he had been since he reached England from Tientsin June 21. He showed few signs of his recent illness. The traveler was received on the platform of the Charing Cross Railroad station by the duke of York, the Turkish ambassador, Anthopolo Pasha, and suite, a guard of honor from the Coldstream guards, and a band, which played the khedivial hymn. The duke of York embraced his highness. After inspecting the guard of honor, the khedive entered a royal carriage, accompanied by the duke of York, and was driven to Buckingham palace, escorted by a troop of six guards and cheered by the spectators.

Crew of a Wrecked Steamer.

New York, June 27.—Among the passengers who arrived today per steamer Prince Wilhelm 6th from Port Au Prince, were Capt. G. H. Campbell, of the wrecked steamer Corinthia, and 23 men who had charge of the mules on the Corinthia. Capt. Campbell is returning to his home at Liverpool. The muleteers were sent here by the U. S. consul at Port Au Prince.

Dr. Dowling Dead.

Chicago, June 27.—Rev. D. N. J. Dowling, vicar general of the archdiocese of Chicago, died here today of heart disease. He was pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic church.

Body of Stephen Crane.

New York, June 27.—Among the passengers who arrived this morning on the Bremen from Bremen and Southampton were Mrs. Crane and daughter who accompanied the remains of Stephen Crane who died aboard on June 5.

Plague at Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 15, via Victoria, B. C. June 27.—A case of plague has been reported at Yokohama. The case is the first case to make its appearance here.

With Transatlantic Liners.

Queenstown, June 27.—Arrived: Teutonic, New York for Liverpool. Bremen, New York for Liverpool. Antwerp, from Bremen; Kensington, from Antwerp.

FINE ART DISPLAY.

Taggart's Splendid Portraits of Pres. Snow—Other Fine Portraits.

One of the finest art displays ever made in Salt Lake is that of the noted New York artist, Mr. Taggart, now on exhibition at the Ladies' Literary club house. There are perhaps a dozen paintings in all, embracing portraits of ideal pictures, "story pictures"—and the most beautiful of them all, a portrait of the president of the United States, which is a masterpiece of color and expression, to say nothing of the color values, both of which make one wonder that art can be brought to such absolutely perfect expression. The two most interesting productions are the portraits of President Lorenzo Snow and W. S. McCornick which seem to be as perfect representations of the two well known figures as could be achieved in portraiture. The one of President Snow is a full length figure sitting in an arm chair, and is a wonderfully exact likeness of the president of the face being fittingly characterized by the expression of the face being fittingly characterized by the expression of the face. The eyes especially have a remarkable semblance of life and with the rest of the features express the fine and noble character of the individual traits defined in his personality.

The portrait of Mr. McCornick is of no less perfect workmanship, the face, figure and expression being so true to the exact personality. Besides these two well known figures is another portrait having the well known element of character which distinguishes the artistic work and which is the gift of expression and studies of heads that are as alive on the canvass as the character of "David Harum" in the pages of Westcott's literary masterpiece. Perhaps the most striking work in the collection is a picture of an old couple who are represented as reading a letter probably—as the story runs of the painting, that of the old man's play with the old man's eyes are better, so he has taken off his glasses, and is leaning, with his hand on his forehead, to read the letter. The old man's eyes are better, so he has taken off his glasses, and is leaning, with his hand on his forehead, to read the letter. The old man's eyes are better, so he has taken off his glasses, and is leaning, with his hand on his forehead, to read the letter.

A picture of three old men playing at dice is another fine example of the artist's remarkable gift of expression and with others holds one's attention with constantly new revelations of character in trifles of pose and expression. The most striking work in the collection is a beautiful harvest scene, a group of figures resting at midday in the shadow of the stacked sheaves, the husband and wife besuiling the short hour with a pretty play with the dice, stretched on the heaped corn. In the background, leaning against the stack, the grandparents sit idly regarding the younger ones, the man, pulling stolidly at a pipe, with his hand on his hip, the old group, and the woman with enough interest outlined in her wrinkled face to denote the inevitable and inevitable influence of age and the repressive influences of hardship and want.

The picture has been exhibited at the Paris exposition and received the distinction of a most favorable notice and the favorable notice of the art critics in Paris. Several other of the pictures displayed have been exhibited in the Paris salon and have attracted much attention. All of the pictures are on sale and will be on display during the remainder of the week at the Ladies' Literary club. The exhibit promises a treat that few can afford to miss.

TOMORROW AT SALT LAKE.

Tabernacle Choir Will Celebrate Prof. Stephens' Birthday Anniversary.

Tomorrow the Tabernacle choir will go to Salt Lake to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Evan Stephens, the absent director of the choir. A fine musical program has been prepared and visitors to the beach tomorrow will enjoy an additional attraction.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Salt Lake City, June 27, 1900.

Today's clearings \$340,419.69
Same day last year 307,216.49

ORE AND BULLION REPORT.

McCORMICK & CO.

Mingo bullion \$3,900
Silver and lead ore 2,700
Gold bars 1,800

Total \$4,400

BOERS MAKE A FURTHER CAPTURE

Take In 200 Railway Workers for the English.

BREAK IN RUNDLE'S LINE.

Twenty Basutos Killed—Boer Activity Has a Bad Effect on the Natives.

London, June 27.—Telegrams from South Africa indicate that the renewed Boer activity in proportion with Lord Roberts' quiescence to the completion of the commander in chief's enveloping movement, supposed to be in progress, is anxiously awaited. The news this morning supports the belief that the Boers succeeded in piercing Gen. Rundle's lines and proceeded southward.

It appears that the failure of the British to properly guard their line of communications north of Kroonstad involved disaster to a body of Basutos working on the railroad, of whom twenty were killed and 200 were made prisoners. This has had a decidedly bad effect on the native mind and a recrudescence of unrest is reported in Basutoland.

BOERS SURRENDER.

The Last Force in Cape Colony Gives Up.

London, June 27, 3 a. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Presidency, June 26.—Sir Charles Warren reports that the rebellion in Cape Colony north of the Orange river is now over. The last formidable body, under Commandant De Villiers, surrendered on June 25, consisting of about 250 men, 250 horses, eighteen wagons, 200 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition."

"General Baden-Powell reports that the rebellion is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenburg district."

"The Boer commands in the eastern part of the Orange River colony appear to have broken up. Under leaders into small parties, but the Boers are still active in the Orange River colony, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian De Wet, General Steyn's principal leader, is the genius of these guerrilla operations. He is the hero on the Boer side in these last days of hostilities."

Lord Roberts' policy is steadily contracting the circle of their advance. President Kruger will probably retire to Waterval and Neispruit. His physician thinks his condition of health does not allow him to go to the high veldt.

Limit to Woman Students.

Middletown, Conn., June 27.—The trustees of Wesleyan University have adopted regulations by which women students are limited to a number never exceeding 20 per cent of the whole number of students; barred from all privileges that may interfere in any way with their educational interests and progress; barred from receiving degrees at commencement with male students; barred from holding class exercises in conjunction with male students; barred from a separate place in the catalogue.

Advocates of the co-educational system were all older members of the alumni, the younger members protesting against the increase of female students.

When opinions were demanded from the alumni, 3 per cent answered in favor of abolishing or minimizing the presence of women at the university. The association was then asked to produce some plan or a series of regulations by which the number of women students should be limited to 20 per cent of the whole number of students.

The chief contention of the opponents was that co-education was weakening the resources of the university. It was shown that prospective students, preparatory schools refused, as a majority, to enter a college where women were accepted in common with men. This argument was the strongest produced and had the most effect. It was pointed out that a large number of men that went to other universities and colleges would have entered Wesleyan University but for the disdain of co-education.

As the matter now stands, co-education at Wesleyan is reduced to a much lower level than at either Columbia or Harvard University, where Barnard and Radcliffe are institutions of university foundation.

The regulations put into force by last night's meeting will limit about twenty young women to enter next fall.

UP GOES THE PRICE.

Biscuits Cost More, Now That Wheat Is Up.

New York, June 27.—The dispatch from Chicago stating that the National Biscuit company, beginning this week, would increase its prices on special lines of goods, in order to cover the additional cost of production due to the rise in the price of wheat, was verified at the offices of the eastern department of the company in this city. It was said there that the prices of all the materials entering into the manufacture of their products had risen, but until the price of flour was raised no move was made by the company to advance its prices.

The changes are an advance on all soda biscuits, with the exception of the high grades, of half a cent a pound. A similar increase is made on a few lines of sweet grades, into the manufacture of which flour and lard enter largely. On the other lines of sweet goods the box price is increased to the tin price, which is equal to one-half to one cent a pound.

Capt. Powers Released.

Harlan Court House, Ky., June 27.—Captain John Powers, of Barbourville, Ky., who was arrested here yesterday on the charge of complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel, was today released. His attorneys instituted habeas corpus proceedings, and after a hearing before Judge John Cornett, Powers produced a writ of habeas corpus, and was released on the condition that he should appear in court on the 27th inst. Judge Cornett honored the writ and Powers was released.

This is the second time Powers has been arrested on the same charge and released on Gov. Taylor's pardon.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET IN CHICAGO

National Convention is Arranging a Presidential Ticket.

SEVERAL INCIPENT BOOMS.

Ticket May be Swallow and McWhirrer—Attack on the Canteen Law.

Chicago, June 27.—The national convention of the Prohibition party met today in the First Regiment armory. Of the 1,024 delegates entitled to seats more than three-fourths were in attendance when the chairman, Oliver W. Stewart, of the national executive committee, called the convention to order and it is expected by tomorrow when the nomination for President and Vice President will be made, nearly a thousand delegates will be present. Nearly all of the eastern and central western States had full delegations, the absentees being mainly from the southern and Pacific coast States. The galleries were filled with spectators. Just previous to the fall of the gavel, the delegates from the New England States marched into the hall in a body, carrying a canteen with the letters "U. S. A." on it, and a banner reading "Anti-canteen." They were liberally applauded. After the convention had come to order Chairman Stewart delivered his formal address. He said the prohibition party was a million votes and should play a million votes this year.

"It is not an easy thing," he said, "to prepare a platform upon which a great reform organization is to go before the country, but our duty is so clear and so plain that this convention could not get far astray. We are agreed that the saloon ought to die and upon that declaration we are ready to face the world."

"It is a source of rejoicing to know that what contest there may be for the honors of this convention it will be on the part of all friends of the cause. The national candidates and their statement that the party would legally support the standard bearer of the party were heartily cheered, the applause lasting for several minutes greeting his reference to his 'neighbor and worker from Chicago' (John G. Woolley), hundreds of the delegates standing on their chairs waving flags.

Chairman Stewart introduced Rev. Dr. John H. Hill of Chicago, who delivered a lengthy address of welcome.

Chairman Stewart then announced to the delegates the officers of the convention.

Chairman, Samuel D. E. Wilson, Chicago; assistant secretary, Col. J. Ellis, Tennessee; and E. B. Burton, Idaho. Chairman Dickie made a brief speech outlining the work to be done by the convention.

Mr. Dickie bitterly assailed the administration of the government of the United States, and charged it with "debasing the people's of its own possessions in the Philippines."

He also accused the government of using its consular service for gathering information for the use of distillers and brewers.

At the conclusion of Chair Dickie's speech, the roll call of order of business was adopted, and the roll of States was called for the appointment of committees.

A recess until 2:30 p. m., was then taken.

At that hour permanent officers of the convention will be announced, and the report of the committee on credentials will be read.

The report of the committee on credentials was read, and it was understood, is stated for the position, but the Indiana delegation has announced that it will fight for the election of John G. Woolley, with the above purpose to side-tracking him as a presidential candidate. This is in order to push the vice presidential candidacy of Prof. McWhirrer. The delegation, it is said, will vote solidly for Woolley, of Pennsylvania, for President.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Convention at Chicago Agrees on Its Platform.

Springfield, Ill., June 27.—The Democratic State convention reconvened at 10:30 o'clock today. Chairman Hurst turned over the gavel to Free P. Morrie, of Waukegan, after the list of delegates and alternates had been read, and the convention and presidential electors had been read and approved. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which he read as follows:

The platform reaffirms the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention in 1896; denounces the administration of William McKinley as the weakest in the history of the nation, and condemns the cowering attitude of the President and his advisers in refusing consolation and sympathy to the heroic Boers in the struggle for the independence of the Transvaal and Orange republics; invokes "public condemnation of an administrative policy which denies to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands the principle of home rule and self government and seeks the subjugation of a free and enlightened people for the glory of an imperial policy, revolting to our traditions and a defiance to the principles of our federal Constitution;" denounces the currency law passed by the present Congress; expresses horror at the attempt of England to reduce the South African republics to subjection, and declares sympathy for the Boers, denounces imperialism under any pretense as necessarily leading to militarism and a plot to bring in a system of government; denounces the Porto Rican tariff bill as a palpable violation of the fundamental principles of our government; regards with apprehension the doctrine advocated by the Republican administration that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward or enter into exchanging alliances with any European nation.

Regarding trusts, the platform says: "Trusts and monopolies formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling products and prices, and thus depriving the people of their property, if allowed to go on, can result in only industrial serfdom for the masses; we therefore oppose such combinations and demand that not only existing laws against such combinations in restriction of trade be rigidly enforced, but believing that protecting tariffs and railway discriminations have been and still are the chief supporters of monopolies, we favor the removal of duties from all imports monopolized by trusts and also demand the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will prevent every species of discrimination and believing that the courageous and honest application of the Democratic maxim of 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none, will be effective to destroy and thereafter prevent any trust or combination of capital that may be injurious to the welfare, we demand the repeal of all special laws giving special privileges to any person, class, locality or interest."

"We declare for the greatest liberty to the individual and our earnest opposition to all summary laws, and we believe in the rigid restriction of government, both State and national, to the legitimate domain of police power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized and individuals freed from the oppression and oppressively restrained."

The platform favors the immediate construction, operation, fortification and defense of an isthmian canal; is unalterably opposed to militarism and affirms devotion to the Monroe doctrine; demands the protection of life and property of American citizens at home and abroad regardless of race, color or previous condition; favors the establishment of postal savings banks by act of Congress; favors the general principle of the initiative and referendum as conducive to securing an expression and enforcement of the people's will; favors the election of U. S. senators by direct vote of the people; expresses "unqualified admiration for Wm. J. Bryan and we pledge to him our loyal and unswerving support, and the delegates from the State of Illinois to the Democratic national convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for his re-nomination."

The Republican administration of Gov. Tanner is denounced.

The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Representative Elmer Percy of Brown county was nominated for Lieutenant governor.

The other nominations were unanimous, as follows: Secretary of state, James F. O'Donnell, of Bloomington; state auditor, George B. Parsons, Shawneetown; state treasurer, M. E. Dunlap, Jacksonville; attorney general, James Todd of Cook county.

MINING MAN ENDS HIS LIFE.

Wm. J. Montgomery, the Stock Broker, Shoots Himself.

LEAVES TELLING WHY

Discovered that His Trouble Was Incurable—Wanted to Avoid Further Misery for Himself.

With the hope of recovery gone, William J. Montgomery, the well known mining man, sick and discouraged, concluded that it would be better for him to end his career, which he maintained would have lasted but a short time longer, according to human wisdom, and mastered by that impulse he placed his pistol to his head at 8:30 o'clock this morning and fired. Before the echo of the report had died away, his spirit had passed into eternity.

Six months ago Mr. Montgomery was seized with Bright's disease, from which he suffered keenly. Four months ago he was confined to his room, and he never knew an hour free from misery from then on, until he terminated his life. There would be brief periods of freedom from pain, but his hope of recovery was never obscured by grave doubts until a few days ago. While his attending physician and those who were his friends, realized that his recovery was impossible, they studiously avoided manifesting any grave apprehensions while in his presence. A few days ago, however, he became convinced in his own mind that his death was inevitable, and at the time, his wife and friends noted a marked change in his demeanor. On his face was depicted a firm resolve, but his wife who attended him day and night never had the slightest suspicion that he was contemplating such an extreme act.

FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS.

Demand of the Democrats in Arkansas—Other Planks.

Little Rock, Ark., June 27.—When the Democratic State convention assembled today, the report of the committee on platform was submitted by Congressman T. C. McRae and affirmed. The platform reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896, favors the reversion of the Monroe doctrine, declares for government construction and ownership of the Nicaragua canal; denounces trusts, and commends the last legislative act of Arkansas for passing the anti-trust act; condemns the "death dealing policy of the Republican administration in the Philippines;" insists upon giving freedom to Cuba, and demands the civil rights for the Philippines, and demands national legislation against trusts.

REV. GIBSON ALIVE.

Never Made a Confession and is Still a Preacher.

San Francisco, June 27.—The persistent publication in newspapers of the northwest and east of a story to the effect that Rev. J. George Gibson of this city is dead, that he had made a confession, made a confession admitting that he murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, whose bodies were found in the Emanuel Baptist church in this city several years ago, and for the murder of Theodore Durrant was convicted and hanged, have no foundation in fact. Dr. Gibson is still alive and has made no confession. He is still pastor of Emanuel church.

Against the Ice Trust.

Albany, N. Y., June 27.—Justice Alden Chester today handed down his decision in the American Ice Trust case. He held that the company was guilty of the offense of restraint of trade, and that the officers of that company in the proceedings instituted against them before Justice Chase. Under this decision, Referee Neessbaum can go on with his investigation of the company's affairs.

LICENSED TO WED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of Salt Lake county today: Lafayette W. Brown, 23, and Minnie Van Andie, 25, both of Ogden; John W. Smith, 25, and Amy Standing, 22, both of Salt Lake City; Oscar E. Larson, 25, of this city, and Anna C. Pearson, of Meadow, Millard county; Benjamin S. Brewster, 24, and Ruby M. Hayes, 19, both of this city; Peter R. Brown, 21, and Mabel L. Walker, 19, both of Salt Lake.

FOR JUDICIAL HONOR.

The friends of Hon. S. W. Stewart have seen a strong showing made for him in the Democratic judicial convention on Saturday.

RAIN SAVES THE WHEAT CROP.

Downpour is Heavy in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota—Destructive Storm in Southern Indiana.

DESTRUCTION IN SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., June 27.—A severe storm swept over southern Indiana today. Creeks are swollen and many bridges are swept away. The wheat crop has been almost totally destroyed and other crops have been damaged.

ALL THE SAME AS THE CHINA MEN

California Miners and Smelters Drive Japanese Railroad Workers Out—White Men Object to the Presence of Foreigners.

RAILROAD CONDUCTOR PUT THEM OFF.

Redding, Cal., June 27.—Two hundred miners and smelter employes of Keswick and vicinity last night drove twenty-one Japanese railroad workers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train for this place and at this point the railroad conductor put them off. There was no violence. The miners objected to the Japs, who were employed to take the places of white men.